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FIFTY YEARS AGO.—Under this caption we find in the National Intelligencer of the 29th ult. the following interesting reminiscence:

It is just fifty years this day, since the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, when this Government of ours went into operation. The 4th of March was the day on which it might have gone into operation, but, as all other new machines, (even the best of them,) are rather difficult at first to set it going. The two houses of Congress, owing to the absence of enough facilities for travel as now exist, and other obstacles, (want of confidence in the new scheme of Government was one of them,) did not assemble in numbers sufficient to organize themselves until a full month after the appointed day. The votes for President and Vice-President, consequently, were not opened and counted in their presence until the 6th of April, 1789. The election of General Washington was announced to him at Mount Vernon on the 10th of the same month; and on the second day thereafter he took his departure for New York, where Congress was then sitting, and where he was received as he had been all along the road, with every mark of respect and honor.

On the 30th of April he took the oath of office in the presence of both Houses of Congress and a great assembly of the people; on which occasion, after the administration of the oath, R. R. Livingston cried aloud "God save George Washington, President of the United States!" And all the people said Amen.

ESSAYS.—A slight knowledge of human nature shows that when a man gets on a little in the world, he is desirous of getting on a little further. Such is the growth of provident habits that it has been said, that a journeyman boy by the first five shillings his fortune is made. Those who have bestowed attention on the state of the laboring poor, have assured them that seldom knew an instance of one who labored money coming to the parish. Moreover, those individuals who save money are better workers; if they do not their work better, they believe better, and are more respectable.

In proportion as individuals save a little, money becomes more useful; thus, his husband, and she there is an superior time given to their money, and they behave better for knowing they have a stake in society. It is scarcely necessary to remark that habits of thoughtfulness and frugality are at all times of immense importance. When an individual so subjects himself by the consequences of thoughtlessness, indolence or folly, he may possibly be exonerated, may, through abilities and some of the other virtues may half sanctify a heedless character; but where God and nature have entrusted the safety of others to his care; where the trust is small, and the ties are dear; that man must be far gone in selfishness, or strangely lost to reflection that these connexions will not move to exertions.

WHEAT CROP.—The Albany Daily Advertiser says: "Such accounts as we have seen from the west and from Pennsylvania, speak of the favorable appearance of the coming wheat crop as very favorable. That the season upon the whole, has not been unfavorable to agriculture, and that the prospects, thus far, are as good as usual. Every body is glad to hear such news."

A WHOLE HOG DEMOCRAT.—Mr. Ezekiel Powers of Corydon, in this country, a whole-souled democrat, has had 3 wives, the last of whom is now living. By his first wife he had 8 children, by the second 6, and by the third 13, the last of whom is an infant 3 weeks old, making in all twenty-seven children. He has had 36 grand children, and 8 great grand children, in all 79 descendants from him, 57 of whom are now living. Mr. Powers is 68 years of age, has kept house 50 years, 48 of which he has taken a democratic newspaper—and what is more surprising, paid for it too. He prays earnestly that democratic principles might have the ascendancy in this country, as long as any of his posterity remain on the earth. This is the way the New Hampshire democrats serve their country. As long as such patriotic men live, we have no fears that whig will ever succeed in getting into power in this State. We now throw down the gauntlet against old Uncle Sam's dominions, and challenge them to produce a more conspicuous example of patriotism.—N. E. Argus.

PHRENOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Amativeness.—A young miss's attachment to her looking glass.

Philoprogenitiveness.—Our little daughters playing with their doll babies.

Adhesiveness.—Getting measured for a pair of boots, and sitting on a piece of cobler's wax.

Inhabitiveness.—A gourmand contemplating saucy cheese.

Concentrateness.—Looking through the big end of a spy-glass.

Combinativeness.—The nightly demonstrations of the dogs of our hounds.

Destruktiveness.—A child breaking a watch to pieces, to see what makes it go.

Alimentiveness.—Licking lasses through a straw, or scrooping a sugar hoghead.

Acquisitiveness.—The early propensity of boys to rob orchards and water-melon patches.

Sensitiveness.—Playing hunt the slipper with girls.

Approbateness.—A lady's last look at her mirror, as she leaves home for a ball.

Self-Esteem.—A rooster, flapping his wings, and crowing at a barn-yard fence!

Fittiness.—A brat squalling half the night and not staying "put to sleep."

Conscientiousness.—Reading your neighbor's paper, and not subscribing yourself.

Hope.—Schoolboys looking ahead for the long vacation.

Merveilleousness.—The youthful credence of "Jack the Giant Killer," or "Sindbad the sailor."

Cautiousness.—Mamma telling Jack not to go near the water until he learns to swim.

Veneration.—Sleeping in church, and snoring the sermon.

Benevolence.—Sharing gingerbread with little brother and sister.

Constructiveness.—Building card castles, and laying them down again.

Ideality.—An old bachelor talking of single blessedness.

Imitation.—Tom with grand papa's hat, wig and canes.

Mirthfulness.—School girls during a recess.

Individuality.—"What ugly woman is that?"

That's my sister?" "No, I don't mean her, that hideous creature in green! That's my wife!"

Form.—Hoops are becoming fashionable in the élite of Parisian society again.

Size.—How big is a stone as large as a size-a lump of chalk?

I HAVE NO INFLUENCE.
What if a little rain should say,
So small a drop as I,
Can never refresh those thirsty fields—
Till carry in the sky?

What if a shining beam of noon
Should in its fountain stay,
Because its feeble light alone
Cannot create a day?

Both not each grain drop helps to form
The cool refreshing shower,
And every ray of light to warm
And beautify the flower?

A PRAYER.
Give me one kind, confiding heart
To cheer me on life's pilgrimage,
To soothe me when my hopes depart,
And shield me when misfortunes rage—
And then, though Fortune's brow be dark,
Or bright before me is Hope's form,
Light o'er life's waves my bounding bark
Shall onward sweep through sun and storm.

STANZAS.
Pilgrim, in thy journey dream,
Are its lights extinct forever?
Still suppress the rising tear,
God forsakes the righteous never!

Storms may gather o'er thy path
All the ties of life may sever—
Still guard the fearless soul,
God forsakes the righteous never!

Pain may rack the wasting frame,
Health desert the couch forever,
Faith still burns with deathless flame,
God forsakes the righteous never!

FATTY'S REPORT.

"Ah, know you not," said Martin's beau, Whom she that morn had sent a packing—"The doom in the realm below Awaits lone ladies, husband's lacking?" Dismal for ay, the hapless maid, Lead apes, through Pluto's gloomy shades?"

"I know," quoth Pat, with sorrowful air;

"Nor does the doom awake my fear;

I'd rather far, lead monkeys there,

Than let a monkey lead me here."

WHY WOMEN HAVE NO BEARDS.

Nature, wisely ordering all below,
Safely endearing woman's claim to grow,
For how could they be shaved, when the skill,
Whose tongue would never let their claims be shod?

GOD IN NATURE.

Come, climb along with me this mountain top,
I thou underliver in Eternal God,
And look upon the wild out-springing scene,
That from the summit meets the eager sight!

For as the eye may reach, a varied map

Of earth and water, upland, mead and vale,

Of flowers fields, and fests waving wild;

Arches, which buss the thrifty farmer's toll,

And barren peaks, when, not beauty grows;

This varied scene in solemn beauty lies,

On which each heart, with just conception fraught

In admiration, and is mute.

What sayst thou, unfeeling, dark in soul!

Didst claim accomplish? Does chance maintain

The graceful harmony in constant round?

Come, then most learned of unbelieving men,

Whose deep philosophy has mastered art.

With all thy skill make such a simple flower

As this fair blue bell, that amid the crags

Looks up in beauty smiling to the sun!

Then canst not I? Then, perhaps thou canst not make

Him an atom, which thy art declares

To be the smallest part of matter known,

(Atoms on atoms piled, compose the world?)

Take this, and over it exercise thy power;

Destroy, annihilate! Then lookst astashed!

Thy boasted skill is vain! Now answer me;

If the mean dust be of immortal mould,

Why, what art thou, who to thy soul dost

Immortality? Baepnemung man!

Go hide thy puny head! In sackcloth weep,

And pray thy soul may be by grace deamed!

A BEAUTIFUL GROUP.

A Whig party in miniature may be seen in the following description of a few of its leaders: In the House of Representatives of the United States, among those who are most worshipped by the party, is Mr. Wise, who participated in the murder of Clay, and who threatened to blow out the brains of a witness in committee room—Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, renowned as a blackguard, and not a member of the temperance society, who hangs from a diabolical wound in the knee—Mr. Bell, who struck his colleague in debate—Mr. Blackwell and Mr. Murray, of Tennessee, who blacked each other's eyes in a pugilistic rencontre—Mr. Bullock, of Pennsylvania, who flung an inkstand at the head of a member—and Mr. Fletcher, of Massachusetts, who was obliged to eat ("comma for comma") certain foul charges against the administration. Next in rank comes that notorious wretch, Mathew L. Davis, the "Spy in Washington;" the libeler of Jefferson, the biographer of Aaron Burr, and the chief scribe of the Federal party. He takes his seat in the gallery to record the wise sayings of this body of fighting, drinking, scuffling and slanderous gentlemen, and forwards them to the Course and Enquirer, edited by Jas. Watson Webb, (the hero of so many unlovely duels) for publication. They are then copied into other federal organs, which assist in diverging the rays which fall on the great chandeliers of whig glory above mentioned—and the dupes who wander in the tangled mazes of federalism, imagine themselves losings in the beams of moon-day. If any one can draw a more correct portrait of whigery, we should like to see it.—New Haven Register.

All that may be lawfully imported from the Kingdom of Greece, in Greek vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the United States of America, from whatever place they may come, shall be treated on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels, coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, light-houses, pilotage, and port charges; as well as to the perquisites of public officers, and all other dues or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name of the Government, the local authorities, or any private establishments whatsoever, than imported in national vessels.

ARTICLE IV.

All that may be lawfully imported from the Kingdom of Greece, in Greek vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the United States of America, from whatever place they may come, without paying other or higher duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name of or to the profit of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than imported in national vessels.

ARTICLE V.

It is expressly understood, that the foregoing second, third, and fourth articles are not applicable to the coastwise navigation from one port of the Kingdom of Greece, to another port of the said Kingdom, nor to the navigation from one port of the United States of America, to another port of the said States; which navigation each of the two high contracting parties reserves to itself.

ARTICLE VI.

The two high contracting parties engage not to impose upon the navigation between their respective territories in the vessels of either, any burden or other dues of any kind or denomination, which shall be higher or other than those which shall be imposed on every other navigation, except that which they have reserved to themselves, respectively, by the fifth article of the present treaty.

ARTICLE VII.

There shall not be established in the Kingdom of Greece, upon the products of the soil, or industry of the United States of America, any prohibition, or restriction, of importation or exportation, nor any duties of any kind or denomination whatsoever, unless such prohibitions, restrictions, and duties shall likewise be established upon articles of like nature, the growth of any other country.

And reciprocally, there shall not be established in the United States of America, on the products of the soil, or industry of the Kingdom of Greece, any prohibition, or restriction, of importation or exportation, nor any duties of any kind or denomination whatsoever, unless such prohibitions, restrictions, and duties shall likewise be established upon articles of like nature, the growth of any other country.

ARTICLE VIII.

A FISCH OF SWIFF.—"My dear Julia," said one pretty girl to another, "can you make up your mind to marry that odious Mr. Snuff?" "Why, my dear Mary," replied Julia, "I believe I could take him at a pinch."

ARTICLE IX.

Money, which answers a variety of purposes, has been used to hire a person into health. A gentleman cured his wife, who was complaining, by giving her a dollar every day that she did not complain; if she uttered any complaint, her wages were stopped for that day.

ARTICLE X.

The subjects or citizens of one of the high contracting parties, arriving with their vessels on the coasts belonging to the other, but not wishing to enter the port; or, after having entered theron, not wishing to unload any part of their cargo, shall be liberty to depart and continue their voyage, without paying any other dues, imposts, or charges whatsoever, for the vessel and cargo, than those of passage, wharfare, and for the expense of lights, so long as the vessel and cargo shall be left on national waters, with regard to national vessels, and that the custom-house officers shall be permitted to visit such vessels, and to take all such proceedings as may be necessary to prevent all unlawful commerce, as long as the vessels shall remain within the limits of their jurisdiction.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI. SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1839.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Greece, was concluded and signed at London on the tenth (twenty-second) day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven; which treaty is word for word as follows:

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Greece.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Greece, equally anxious with the other to promote the welfare of mankind, and to establish a firm and lasting peace between them, have agreed to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation, for the mutual benefit of both countries, and for the promotion of the welfare of mankind.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Greece, have agreed to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation, for the mutual benefit of both countries, and for the promotion of the welfare of mankind.

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